the place. The movements of the constitutionalists so mear this place have caused the clergy to increase their vigitance in and about this city.

The agent of the constitutionalists in this city has just deepstched an extraordinary to Vera Cruz, giving particulars of a conspiracy in that place against Juarez and in favor of Robles. The chances are the thing will be nipped in the bud. Jecker appears to be the chief money lender in this business, which should be made to terminate disastrously for him. Jecker, it is said, has agreed to do stupendous business for the clergy, doubtless based upon the success of the conspiracy in Vera Cruz. He, like some others, is creating a deal of trouble for himself in the future. We shall see.

From advices received from the Pacific coast, it seems

future. We shall see.

From advices received from the Pacific coast, it seems not improbable that Mazatlan will be, if it has not been already, taken by the English vessels on that coast. It is high time somebody did something to stop the riot and pillage now going on in the country, and if our government will not, we certainly can say nothing if England does.

MEXICO, Nov. 5, 1859. Robbery of the Pacific Conducta by Marques—Recape of the British Consul from San Blas—Miramon Gone to Queretaro—The British Minister's Demand for the Dismissal of Marques—The Constitutionalists at Guanajuato—Mr. Ottoay's Allack on Mr. Mathew, de.

Only four days have elapsed since my last letter to you, and I have the following items already noted:—Robbery of he Pacific conducts by Marquez, with the probability of Pacific conducts by against Miramon; escape of the having pronounced against Miramon; escape of the ish Consul, Allsopp, and a row at San Blas between he garrison of the town and a British man-of-war; flight of Miramon from this city. He has probably gone to share the conducta with Marquez. The British representative demands the dismissal of Marquez for the shooting of Chase. The constitutionalists have taken Guanajuato, and movements on all sides, and a conspiracy in our midst. All guarantees for life and property in this country are ended, and foreigners are seriously speaking of making some preparations for the day—now not distant—when we will be forced to fight for our lives.

The robbery of the Pacific conducts took place at

Guadalajara, and the news of the event reached here on There were about \$2,500,000 in the conducta when it reached Guadalajara. It is said, but not posi-tively known, that a considerable amount was with drawn—some two or three hundred thousand dollars. Marquez, we know for certain, has taken \$600,000, besuse his decree legalizing the act has reached here. The balance, which must be one million and a half or more. tained, fearing the possible necessity of taking it also. This robbery has scattered terror amongst the moneyed men, who have been backing the clergy all along. They throw up their hands in holy horror at the thought that a Mexican general could have been capable of such a breach of faith. They did not choose to take the hint a few months ago, when Robles robbed the conducts of a few in aims ago, when knows roboes he conducts of a small sum. The merchants suffered then, and the bankers chuckled at the certainty of an advance in exchanges in consequence. The present robbery is of money belonging to the bankers, and the bankers are not so much surprised at the evidence of dishonesty as at the pinck of the fellow who dared to rob them, as he has robbed thousands of poor merchants and traders in the past two years. When Mr. Newall, a most worthy English merchant of Zacateens, was not only robbed by Marquez, but thrown into prison and his life threatened, the bankers of Mexico did nothing. Now that their dollars—which for the most part have been obtained in doing a wrecking business with the Mexican nation—are plandered by Marquez, they how! with rage and expect every body to sympathise with them. For one, frankly, I do not; but for the few merchants interested in the conducta and for the public at large, who have to suffer from high exchanges, the robbery is a great calamity. This roubery proves conclusively that the last tottering pillar which sustained Mexican nationally has tumbled headlong to the ground.

Jecker, the chief of the band of wreckers mall sum. The merchants suffered then, and the

bery proves conclusively that the last outering pillar which sustained Mexican hationality has tumbled headling to the ground.

Jecker, the chief of the band of wreckers who have grown rich doing business with poor Mexico in distress, had a business of \$15,000,000 already agreed upon with the clergy. By the agreement Jecker was to guarantee the interest upon a paper circulation of \$15,000,000 for five years, at three per cent. This paper, of course, could be sold and would help the clergy amazingly if Jecker would only go ahead with the business, but the conducta robbery, it is believed, has knocked this operation entirely on the head.

On the morning of the 4th (yesterday) Miramon disappeared from here in the direction of the interior. This move was sudden and unexpected, and has been till now the cause of much speculation. Amongst the many reports it appears most likely he has gone to see Marquez, If he can't bring Marquez to do right, to join hands with him, steal all of the money, and try to get out of the country if possible with whole skins. Before my next letter to you the problem must have been solved, and the result can scarcely fall to be interesting.

The assassinations at Cuernavaca by the clergy forcos have been made the subject of a representation, said to have the names of over two hundred attached to it already. Gabriac so far has done nothing in regard to these most infamous butcheries, but it is to be hoped that the French government, for decency's sake, will pay some attention to the representations of others than Gabriac.

Mr. Mathew has been pushing the demands in relation

some attention to the representations of others than Gabriac.

Mr. Mathew has been pushing the demands in relation to the Chase murder by order of Marquez, but owing to the flight of Miramon and the defant acts of Marquez, it has been made impossible for him to come to a conclusion. It is quite likely this will be obtained in the coming week. Very much depends upon the conduct of Juarez regarding the outrages at San Blas. Topic and Mazatlan, upon English Consuls and British interests. Should Juarez behave well, or as is just and proper, it is quite likely Mr. Mathew will recognise him in the present month.

The affairs, however, on the Pacilic coast are not improving under the terrific rule of Coronado and Rojas. They have ist Mr. Alisopp go, but still retain Mr. Freyman, a German consul of some kind, who, being without diplomatic representation here, has appealed to Mr. McLane for protection. The French Consul is also still in limbo at Tepic. At San Blas a somewhat animated encounter took place between some English marines and the garrison of San Blas. Two English merchantmen were seized in the port, when the Amethyat, a Retitab cruiser, came in and demanded their release. The authorities refused, and the commander of the Amethyst sent them word that have the ships to would, and if they would not give them he should take them. Forces were sent from the Amethyst to cut the ships out, and forces

cruiser, came in and demanded their release. The authorities refused, and the commander of the Amethyst sent them word that have the ships he would, and if they would not give them he should take them. Forces were sent from the Amethyst to cut the ships out, and forces from the town to prevent it. We have no particulars further than that a fight took place and the Amethyst carried off the two ships, very likely to Mazzilan, where she had some business of a similar sort to perform.

The constitutionalists have suddenly turned up at Guanquato in considerable strength, under the command of Doblado, the most uncertain man in the constitutional service. By this time they should have Queretaro. They are also gathering in the direction of Zulancingo, and to the west of us. The friends of the constitutionalists say that next week we shall have something, but I have my doubts if it will be anything like a success. The city at the present moment is very weak. The garrison does not exceed two thousand men, and there is no cause why the constitutionalists, who have over six thousand men within a day or two of this, should not take the place and end our agony, except that it does not suit the great majority of the chiefs on that side to end the war, for with peace and order "Othello's occupation is gone"—there would be no more sacking and pillaging to be done in the name of the popular will and constitutional government. A conspiracy has been going on here for some time, which is intended to operate with the constitutionalists outside; but I have seen so many of these things that it becomes sickening to think of them. Still, something may come out of the combinations this time. The clergy are very weak and friendless. Their affections are centred upon Marquez, and this gives great cause of distrust on all sides, and If the constitutionalists were worth anything they would close the war very speedily, but I do not believe they will.

One of the clergy organs of this morning comes out with a fierce article against foreigners

arms in self-defence. Things are clearly coming to this pass, as I have been telling you for the last year they were.

The clergy are trying to keep the public mind diverted from their designs by publishing every day accounts of victories obtained by Cobe over the soldiers from Oaxaca. These bulletins are constantly on the streets; but few, however, believe them. The people of Oaxaca are in too great strength in the western part of the State of Puebla to be beaten off by the forces of Cobos. The chances are, from the accounts we get of a reliable character, that they will force Robles to fall back from Arizona. This would put a period to the intrigues of Robles with the garrison of Vera Cruz, which have been going on for some months. Poor Robles is a fated man. He has done nothing but make the most stupid blunders from the very commencement, and seems determined to carry on his stupidity until he winds up with a halter about his neck.

Mr. Otway, the ex-representative of Great Britain in Mexico, preceded his own departure by a severe letter charging down upon Mr. Mathew, his successor. Mr. Otway relies upon the support of Lord Clarendon to sustain himself, or at least to obtain the removal of Mr. Mathew. From what the world has already seen of the two men, and especially from the interest we have in keeping Mr. Mathew here, it is but right that our wishes should be respected in this matter. Mr. Mathew is the first Englishman, in feeling, who has represented his country in Mexico for many years, and it would, in truth, be a sad blow for English interests if he were to be removed from red tape considerations.

The weather has been very cold for about ten days—something beyond comparison in the valley of Mexico. The suitering amongst the lower classes has been very great. The poor creatures are by no means in a condition to read the pressure of inclement weather.

Trac completely suspended, except for those daring persons his choose to risk their lives on the road to Vera Oruz. The interior stages have been stoppe

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

Incopacity of Secretary Ocampo-Removal of Gen. Inics-tra-Affairs in the Interior-Course of Mr. Mathew, the tra-Affair in the Interior Charge of Mr. Maney, the British Charge Assassinations Properts of Mexico-Prantical Filies of the Cleryy-New Titzes on Traite-Conductas Itamors from Mexico-Departure of Miramon

for Queretaro, ec. I am sorry to give you bad news; but, unfortunately, my prognostications of consequences to be derived from he want of activity, and even capacity, of the liberal

government, are carried out more and more every day. Coampo, as it would appear, is in a great measure to blamed. He wants to rule everything, including the President, and has not the capacity for doing it. He presends to combine from his bureau military movements which would be impossible, even if he had military talent,

which he has not.

A fine body of troops was created at Oajaca by Gen.
Iniestra, who even constructed guns, doing part of the
work with his own hands; and at last these troops—3,000
strong—marched upon Tehuacan. At the same time 200
and more picked men and some heavy artillery left here
under Col. Mejia, and 1,500 men were at Huatusco to join
in the movement, of which everybody expected a favorable result. Gen. Iniestra had to shoot a few officers for
descrition, and punish some soldiers for mutiny, which descrition, and punish some soldiers for mutiny, which had the effect of depriving him of his command. It was given to Mejia.

Cobos, at Oajaca, and cut him to pieces; but still, since he took the command now, nearly everybody despaired of the

result. Rumor says aiready, and I believe it is true, that he was beaten, with the loss of all his artillery, and had be was beaten, with the loss of all his artillery, and that he was beaten, with the loss of all his artillery, and the standing rule that we do not see them come; and the consequences cannot be calculated.

At the same time Woll and others are marching upon Zaostocas, and news by the English steamer from Tampioo, up to the 2d, states aireasty that the authorities of San divisors of the state of the consequences cannot be calculated.

At the same time woll and others are marching upon that city. Others of these forces should march upon that city. Others of the command you will ask; and I suppose nobody can give you a satisfactory answer to his question. They say that he is without resources; and this is so much more too be insmetted, if true, as his the sufficient to pay all the troops they have in the field, and all other expenses besides.

The new English charge, Mr. Mathew, goes entirely the opposite road which Mr. Otway chose to follow, and no doubt will also be instructed shorely to recognise fluarez. He has a tonce claimed from the Miramon government the post of the control of the

Marquez.

At Jaiapa, where twenty per cent on import duties was collected, which ought to be paid in Mexico on the arrival of the merchandise, another duty of thirty per cent was decreed yesterday. It sounds ridiculous, but it is

true.

The conduct of Colonel Rojas (liberal), who imprisoned
the English Consul at Tepic and extorted money from him,
as export duty on funds shipped clandestinely per Calypse,
has been disavowed by the liberal Governor of Jalisco, and the money ordered to be returned.

The news I give you is true, and such as are rumors I give as such—for instance, the proclaiming of Santa Anna, which wants confirmation.

which wants confirmation.

Vera Cruz Market Report.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 7, 1859.

Should the intercourse with the interior be opened cochineal may decline and be had as low as \$18 50 a \$19 per aroba, but only in case the liberal forces are able to take Orizaba and keep it, where the enormous taxes on the article are collected. We have had further arrivals of cocca, and a cargo of 1,000 bags of campano arrived from Laguayra, but of bad quality, very much mixed, and for which I consider about \$35 a very fair price. It will probably be sent, however, to the city of Mexico for sale on owner?s account. About 200 bags of Maricallo cocca arrived per Rapid from New York, of which one half is destined for Mexico, and for the other half \$46 per fanego of 96 lbs. is asked, but it may be sold for less. Of Guayaquii no sales have taken place. The prospect for all kinds of cocca is good, as the old stock is quite exhausted, and the crop in Tobasco having failed.

The Royal Meeting at Breslau.

The Royal Meeting at Breslau.

A correspondent of the Independance Belge, writing from Berlin on the 28th October, says:—
Information relative to the interview at Breslau has reached me, which confirms completely what I have already communicated to you. And first, neither the researched me, which seems converted to the restoration of the Holy Alliance, which seems to be the restoration of the Holy Alliance, which seems to be the dream of the feudal party, must be expected.

The interview at Breslau, desired in the first place by Russia, has brought about an understanding between the two governments on the Italian question, and on the attitude to be taken in the future Congress. Russia endeavors to efface the misunderstanding which may exist between Russia and England. She attaches great importance to the maintenance of the friendly relations which she entertains with the latter power.

Prussia and Russia are favorable to the principle of the restoration of the Italian sovereigns with liberal institutions; but they will not sustain that restoration in any very energetic manner, and will combat the employment of coercive means.

Russia and Prussia will recommend the maintenance of the Legations under the sovereignty of the Pope, but with a modified administration.

As regards the Italian Confederation, which is still the wish of France, I have often heard the belief expressed in our political circles that a confederation which would comprise Austria and Naples would only perpetuate the ources of trouble in Italy, whilst a confederation of Central Italy would have a salutary effect on the peace of Europe.

tral haly would have a salutary effect on the peace of Europe.

As regards England, she has caused it to be understood that she will not take part in the Congress unless the right of self-government be goaranteed to the Italian Duchies by the manifestation of the national will, expressed in free national conventions. Certain politicians are of the opinion that, if needs be, the Congress will assemble without England. But Prussia firmly manualus the hope that ultimately England will adhere to a reunion of the Congress.

Finally, diplomatic letters from London prove that England is less occupied with the congress and the Italian question than with the Morocco aftar and its possible results. That accounts for England's absence from the Brealau conference, in which otherwise she would doubtless have taken part. Such are the facts that I have been able to collect in regard to the Brealau interview. You will soon see them confirmed.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS. SUPREME COURT—CHROUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Strong, of Rochester. Nov. 18.-Lerael Steinhardt et. John G. Boker and others.-- In this case, which is familiar to the readers of the HERALD, being an action of trover brought by the plaintiff to test the right of the defendants to retain pos-session of two Bank of England notes—one for £500 and the other for £200 sterling—a verdict was rendered in fa-vor of plaintiff or \$3,076.33. The Court granted the plaintiff a further allowance of \$100.

Affairs in the Argentine Comfederation.
MOVEMENTS OF URQUEA—WAR IN THE ASCENDANT—
SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST BURNOS AYRES—ADVANCES OF ARGENTINE TROOPS—RAIDS UPON CATTILE—NEARLY A SEA FIGHT—MEDIATION OF FRANCE,
ENGLAND, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—INTERVIEW
BETWEEN ME. YANGEY AND URQUIZA—LOPEZ'S SON
A PRACE COMMISSIONER, ETC., ETC.

We have received a full file of the Confederacion of
ROSATIO, with dates to the 19th of Seatember, from

BETWEEN ME. YANGEY AND URQUIZA—LOPEZ'S SON A PRACE COMMISSIONER, ETC., ETC.

We have received a full file of the Confederacion of Rosario, with dates to the 20th of September, from which we compile the following items of news:—

The Confederacion of the 15th September states that Urquiza was continuing to advance, and that he was every day receiving contingents of men and materials of war.

The same paper of the 20th September says that the Confederation must not listen to any propositions for peace until they are secure for the future—until the germ of revolutions is uprooted and the empire is placed in a condition to insure lasting peace. The wars of this century, says the Confederacions, are no longer lengthy ones. Three months sufficed in Europe to transport 250,000 men from France to the Italian frontiers, to fight three menorable battles, and to conclude peace. In six months the coloraci entry like the control of the Crimer was terminated. Two months will suffice for Gen. Urquiza to pass from Entre Rios to Buenos Ayres, and bring the power of D. Juan Manuel Rosas to the ground. Gen. Urquiza should say, like Napoleon the Great, "we are going to gain battles—we'll treat by and bye."

The Confederacion charges the commanders of some of the Buenos Ayres vessels with cowardice in firing upon a group of women and children on the seashore. This exploit was witnessed by the crew of the United States vessel-of-war Bainbridge, and by a great number of other persons, all of whom united in denouncing the atrocity. Advanced passes of the confederated army had made several forays on the enemy's territory, carrying of horses and cattle, and doing just as they pleased. An officer named Laprita writes that he had seized and sent on 208 horses; that he expected to sond 50 more, and saying that he would not be surprised if his men should enter the enemy's terminy camp and carry off some of them.

The government of the Argentine Confederation has addressed a lengthy statement of its reasons for making war against Buenos Ayre

Rosario, and by other distinguished persons. Cordial and friendly specches were delivered by Mr. Yancey and Urquiza.

Three several irruptions of Indians had been made on Buenes Ayres territory—one by Pergamino, another in the centre, and the last by Patagones. The Indians attacked these places without resistance, and took all the horses and cattle they could find.

A later paper says that Paraguay is really about to offer her mediation between the contending States, and that the commissioner to be appointed will be Gen. Don Francisco Solano Lopez, son of the President of Paraguay.

Mr. Yancey had addressed a lengthy communication to Don Justo Jose De Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Confederation, giving an account of the origin, progress and results of his pacific mediation between Baenes Ayres and the Confederation. He does not speak very favorably of the treatment he received from the first named. He returns his thanks to the officers of the British ships of war at Rosario for the courtesy and kindness invariably evinced towards him. All the facts of this unsuccessful mediation are already known to our readers.

Neither Buenos Ayres nor the Confederation appeared very anxious to have a peaceful settlement of their dispute. There was the same spirit of hostility to be observed everywhere on both sides.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

BRAGG—DAVIDSON.—In Griss Valley, Oct. 16, by Rev.
D. Deal, Erastus E. Bragg to Ellen M. Davidson.
BULIOCK—SPARROW.—At Ione City, Oct. 6, by Rev. John
Sharp, Washington Bullock to Rachel Sparrow.
BURNAP—Chabbourse—In San Francisco, Oct. 20, John
Burnap, of San Francisco, to Miss Lizzie H. Chadbourne,
of Frankfort, Me.
Concit—Vance.—In San Francisco, Oct. 18, John P.
Conch to Elizabeth H. Vance.
HOOTIN—BROWN.—In Contra Costa county, Oct. 18, William J. Hooten to Nannie Brown.
INGRAHAM—FOSTRE—In Honolulu, Sept. 19, on board
bark Yankee, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Geo. B. C. Ingraham, Principal of the Honolulu Fee School and formerly
of Torthand, Me., to Miss Rebecca W. Foster, of San Francisco.

of Portland, Me., to Miss Redecca W. Foster, of San Francisco.

LAND—CARTER.—At Benson's Fort, San Bernardino, Oct.
5, H. E. Ladd to Sarah Ann Carter.

LASSA—BAXTER.—In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Mr. Jacob
Lassa to Mrs. Kira Baxter.

Morse to Miss Martin A. Burson.

RATE—PONUER.—In San Francisco, Oct. 4, Prosper
Ratie to Eesa Clotilde Ponget.

SMINI—GINAN.—In Nicolaus, Oct. 20, by Rev. Wm. J.

Maclay, Hon. J. K. Smith and Miss A. O. Gilnan.

SCHRIBNER—LOCKWOOD.—At the Live Oal Parsonage,
San Josquin county, Oct. 15, by Rev. W. C Curry, Mr.

Thomas Schribner to Mrs. Amanda Lockwood, both of the
Calaveras river.

Thomas Schribner to Mrs. Amanda Lockwood, both of the Calaveras river.

STOCKTON—DOTY.—In Grass Valley, Oct. 16, by Rev. David Deal, Henry C. Stockton, of Shasta, o Annie E. Doty, of the former place.

UEBAIN—DUTABLING.—In San Francisco, Oct. 11, Balringar Urbain to Maria Dutailling, both of France.

WILLIAMS—WILLIAMS.—In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Evan J. Williams to Mary Ann Williams.

BENEDICZ.—At sea, on board ship Radiant, rom Calcutta, bound to London, eight days out, Wm.A. Benedict, aged 19 years, son of Capt. W. A. Benedict, of San Francisco.

GISCO.

BATHLAUA.—In Volcano, Oct. 17, Giovana Battilaua.
CARSON.—In San Francisco, on Friday, Oc. 21, George
Bernard, son of Bernard and Rebecca Carson, 196 3 years,
5 months and 6 days.
DEVANE.—At Gold Hill, Placer county, Wn. R. K. Devane, aged 35 years.
EVINS.—In Sacramento, Oct. 19, W. B. Evins, a native
of Michigan, aged 35 years.
ENNR.—In Sacramento, Oct. 19, Augusta X., daughter
of Frank and Kate Ebner, aged 19 months.
FOLEY.—In American township, Sacramento county,
Oct. 18, Nora, second daughter of Michael Fdey, aged 18
years.

Cot. 18, Nora, second daughter of Michael Feley, aged 18 years.

Gerrel In San Francisco, Oct. 20, Jessie Peey, daughter of Alex. P. and Jessie E. Greene, aged 16 nonths.

Hisbarn.—In Sacramento, Oct. 18, Mary A. daughter of J. G. and Ellen S. Hibbard, aged 2 month and 1 day.

Holland.—In Honolulu, Sept. 13, J. W. Hiland, aged 50 years. He was a native of the United States, but had resided at those islands for many years.

Holfren.—At Brighton, Sacramento county, Oct. 19, Florence L., only child of Mrs. Jane Hopper, aged 5 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Logax.—In Grass Valley, Oct. 16, Frank only son of George C. and Phobe Logan, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Langley.—In San Francisco, Oct. 20, Janes Langley, aged 46 years.

Nevers.—At Long Valley House, Placer county, Oct. 16, E. W. Nevers, aged 23 years, Deceased was rom Boston.

Fook.—In Honolulu, Sept. 16, Henry F. Por, aged 27 years, of the firm of C. A. & H. F. Poor, of that city, and sen of Benjamin Poor. Eeq., of Boston, of which city he was a native.

Swain.—In San Francisco, Oct. 22, of scarle: fever, Jean.

son of Benjamin Poor, Ezq., of Boston, of which city he was a native.

Swain.—In San Francisco, Oct. 22, of scarles fever, Jeannetic Green, daughter of J. H. Swain, agd 5 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Varwig.—In Sacramento, Oct. 18, Amelia S., youngest daughter of C. and Sophia Varwig.

Walk.—At Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, Oct. 17, George Walk, agd 22 years.

Wildor.—In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Sosan H., wife of Joseph W. Wilbor, a native of Maine, aged 33 years and 7 months.

Falling of the Walls of the Central Ele-

months.

Falling of the Walls of the Central Elevator.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 18.]

A most terrible accident, followed by the most disastrous consequences to life and limb, occurred yesterday afternoon at the rains of the Central Railroad elevator, which was burned on Monday evening, 7th inst. There was an immense quantity of grain in the elevator at the time of the fire—about 250,000 bushels—ant this, although partially burned, was not so badly injured but that it attracted a crowd of our poorer citizens to obtain it, at as low a rate as possible. Ever since the fire it has been selling at from two to three shillings a bag, the buyers using it for the purpose of feeding stock of alkinds.

The walls of the elevator, partially fallen, still remained since the burning in a very shaky and dangrous condition, an average height of 40 feet; and daily quite a crowd, principally women, have been on the spot, puring the damaged grain, and carrying it off in small carts or bags.

Byesterday, as preciously, a crowd was between the two western walls; in which those having charge of the grain were selling it, when, with scarcely a premonition, the second wall to the east fell inwards en the vacancy, crushing down a number—the real number has not been ascertained—and burying them beneath the ruins. A number were thrown into the creek by the falling wall, but were fortunately rescued by some men who were at work on canal beats and vessels near by.

Immediately a crowd collected, and the most earnest endeavors were made by a body of mentor rescue, if possible, those unfortunately buried beneath the ruins, and to recover the dead.

The first brought out, after severe labor, was a poor woman who was stricken face downward into the grain. Her lower stabs were frightfully crushed, and it is impossible that she can survive. She was dying when taken off. We did not ascertain her name.

The next removed was a German woman, the wife of John Gardner, reciding on Genesce street. Her neck was broken short off, and she was lying

SLAVE SENTENCED TO DEATH. -The trial of Scott, a slave

The Grain Trade of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Nov. 16.]

The Grain Trade of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Nov. 16.]

The receipts at this point yesterday were 4,779 bbls.

flour, 26,068 bushels wheat, 23,365 bushels corn, 4,567
bushels oats, 97 bushels rye, 4,432 bushels barley—in all 91,424 bushels, against 32,509 bushels on the same day last year. The shipments were 192,837 bushels of all kinds of grain.

The wheat market opened fine yesterday morning, at 88c. for No. 2 spring and 90c. for No. 1 ditto, at which it ruled steady at the close. There was but little doing in No. 1 or No. 2 red, and the market showed no alteration from Monday. Holders of flour were firm, but buyers were not plenty, and but few sales were reported. Corn was moderately active at 1c. decline from Monday's rates. Oats were quiet with few transactions. There is but little doing in rye or barley; the few sales of the latter show a slight decline.

The following table exhibits the receipts at this point for the past week, as compared with the receipts of the same week in 1558:—

1858. 1859.

Flour, bbls.——

1858. 1859.

Flour, bbls.——

1858. 241,869
Oats, bushels ——

1869. 31,46
38,393
Reducing the flour to wheat the total receipts of grain at this point hast week are 671,063 bushels, against 226,384
bushels in the same week list year.

The deliveries of flour and wheat at this point for the fifteen weeks ending yesterday—which embraces the time since the new harvest, or from August 1—have been as follows:—

1847. 146,956 2,198,408

Another Shipwreck—All Hands but one Lost.

[From the Boston Iraveller, Nov. 17.]

This forenoon the bark Samuel Shepherd, Capt. Hathaway, from Havana, brought to this port the only survivor of the crew of the schooner Charles S. Peaslee, which was wrecked at sea in October.

The schooner sailed from Jacksonville the latter part of October, laden with lumber, and bound to Philadelphia, under the command of Capt. Baker. Shortly after leaving port she experienced a tremendous gale from the eastward, and while carrying a press of sail to work off a lee shore, was thrown on her beam ends; the sea swept over her, tilled the cabin and forecastle with water, drowning the captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the wheel. The captain, in trying to save his wife, perifield, and the sallors, in trying to cut away the musts, were washed overboard and drowned. Only one was left, George Satterly, a young man, and but little acquainted with seamanship.

The gale continued with great fury for several hours, when the mainmast was broken and the vessel righted. Being lumber laden, though waterlogged, she continued alloat. Foor Satterly says that five men perished, and he himself had given up all hopes of his when, on the 24 instant, in latitude 3.118, longitude 77.55, he saw the bark Samuel Shepherd coming to his relief.

She lowered a beat and he was taken on board and treated kindly. He was very much exhausted when rescued, and attributes the preservation of his life, even after he was taken off the wreek, to the care of Capt. Hathaway.

port of the General Superintendent.

The Board met as usual yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted, other than reading the quarterly report of the General Superintendent. The resignation of officer John Braddlee, of the Sixth precinct, was received and accepted. General Superintendent of Telegraph, Charles Chapin, resigned as a patrolman, he is the research for the research for the research for the research for the second for the secon in future drawing his pay out of the general fund. John Meserole, keeper of the White street house of detention, presented his quarterly report, in which it appears that there has been detained as witnesses during the past quarter, 419 persons; of these 281 were males and 138 fe-males; 121 were under medical treatment.

General Superintendent Pilsbury presented his que ly report, which is as follows:—

To THE HONGRALE ROAND OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—
GENTLEMEN—In compliance with my official duty, I once
more make to you a formal report of the condition and operations of the police force during the quarier just ended.
There are altogether 1.699 persons belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department, and of these there are:—
General Superintendent.
Deputy Superintendents.
Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks.

change could be made between two equally good officers.

DECPLINE AND DEFORMENT.

To increase the officiency and good repute of the police force, it is essentially the sum of the police force, it is essentially to the higher discipline and despondent about be brought to the higher discipline of the property of the pr

act, to know that we are making advances in the right direction.

In September I directed the drills to be of such a character as would best improve the bearing, appearance, and edicinery of pairolineu, and dispense vish complicated field movements, which are ris some and of less periodical utility for police purposes; and the result has been an incresse of interest in drilling and promise of improvement of the force.

The abolition of the office of roundamen and the requirement of the captains and sergeants to perform the supervisory services that are worked well. The supervisor of the control of t

force.

AFECIAL OFFICERS.

In accordance with a resolution pussed by your honorable board september—. I have ceused a very rigid examination to be made into the character of the places for which special police power has been granted and of the men intrusted with its exercise. The whole number of special policemen is 315, who may be divided into three classes:—

I. Ninety-two persons in the Central Park, upon the requisition of the Central Park Commissioners and Mr. Olmstead, the architect-in-chief.

who may be divided into increachases.

1. Ninety-two persons in the Central Park, upon the requisition of the Central Park Commissioners and Mr. Olmaosa, the architect-in-chief.

2. Seventy-eight persons in the Department of City Inspector, upon his requisition.

3. One hundred and forty eight persons scattered over the four counties comprising the Metropolitan Police district, and whose avocations and reasons for desiring police power are exceedingly various.

Those in the first oid second classes are under the direction.

Those in the first oid second classes are under the direction of the class, are in gore his direction, and to them can be traced a large proportion of the cases of misconduct and misuse of powers that sometimes induce the belief that the authorization of any special oilicers is of doubtful propriety. Some of these men are weathy farmers, who desire police power in order to better protect their families from insult and their property from depredations or destruction by lawices persons who is the summer mouths, and especially on Sundays, visit kings and other counties contiguous to New York. Others, again, are constables, private watchmen, keepers of public gardens, keepers and nitudes of lager beer salious, box officiers, at heariers and other places of public resord, the country of the property from the protection of the readily abused, and it is not strange that instances of misused authority frequently occur.

The power of revocation given by the Board has enabled me to deal summarily with those who have been found guilty of malpractices, or whose shields were used at places where no necessity for such service seemed to exist. For these reasons, I have already revoked the warrants of twenty-five special officers.

amount of stolen property, and doubtless prevenues much crime.

The aggregate of losses by offences against property reported to the Police Lepartment during the quarter was \$34,005 73, and of this \$30,620 dt was recovered, leaving a balance of \$15,325 70 known net loss from the depredations of thieves. Some of the other services of the police during the quarter may be succinctly stated, as follows:—

5,064 violations of corporation ordinances were reported to the proper authorities for their action thereon.

30 violations of Sunday liquor law were also reported.

109 violations of barbor laws were also reported.

621 stores and dwellings carelessly left open were properly secured.

secured.

20 fires were extinguished wholly or partially through the ald of the police.

6c1 stores and dwellings careleasly left open were properly secured.

20 fires were estinguished wholly or partially through the ald of the police.

27 persons were rescued from drowning.

577 stray horses, carriages and cattle have been restored to their owners.

437 hurt or sick persons were properly cared for.

91 dead bodies were reported to the coroner.

27 abandoned infants were cared for.

1,615 lest children were restored to their parents.

15 lost children were restored to their parents.

16 lost children were restored to the parents.

17 lost open my duty to enforce a surface.

18 lost open my duty to enforce a surface with the surface of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute been reported to the proper authorities, while in cases of flagrant and persistent violation, the parties have been arrested and imprisoned that have been arrested and imprisoned that have been arrested and imprisoned that have been arrested and improvement has been arrested and improvement has been arrested and improvement being attained, there are fewer gross disorders and less temptation to vice and debauchery.

15 STRAMBOAT LANDINGS, ETC.

16 The squad or man detailed to the artions special duty of protecting travellers and securing better order at sissamboat landings and religions detered on the statute of the amount of labor performed by this squad, may be had from the fact that, though numbering only fourteen persons, one of whom is

creased.

The ROGUES' GALLERY.

The dagorreotypes exhibited in the Rogues' Gallery are increasing in number, and continue to airract much attention. As yet some classes of theres are not well represented, but among those whose itenesses have been obtained are many of

the leading pickpockets, burgiars, shoplifters and swindlers at the country. The pictures are ady very frequently lead to the detection of offenders, and they are friend a vanisageous by refreshing the memories of officers. It contemplate are agained to the state of the state o

change of police intelligence.

THE DEFECTIVE DEFAUTERET.

Such changes have been indicated in the Detective Department as will, I believe, secure more thorough surveillance or the roques in the different precincts, and, by facilitating the transfer of intelligence from or to the headquarters, or between precincts, will enable the police force to be more efficient, though not increased in number. By this means, and by daily transcripts from the robbery books, the detectives (apected and ward) will at once be informed of offences requires their attention.

civil and ward) will at once be informed of offences requires their attention.

ROPERST CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

Burlog the quarter just ended the Property Clerk received into his charge 35d los of goods. Of these, 210 lots, valued as 310,660, were given by the poper vouchers, to their cisimants, of goods retained by the poper vouchers, to their cisimants, of goods retained by the poper vouchers, to their cisimants of 3291 69, and the receons handed over to the Widows' and Orphans' Pund. For exceens handed over to the Widows' and Orphans' Pund. For exceens handed over to the period of the preparty Clerk, herewift hransmitted.

In conclusion, I take cocasion to express my thanks to the Board of Police, and to the public, for the spirit of forebrarance and good will they have manifested toward me, while I have been familiarizing myself with the arduous duites of the responsible office upon which I have so recently entered. And while I invoke a continuance of the same disposition of kindness and co-operation, I pledge myself to uniting assisting and increasing effort to make the Metropolitan Police Department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence and aupport of all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed. Respectfully submitted.

The report was ordered on file and the Board adourned.

Court of General Sessions. Before Judge Russell.

Before Judge Russell.

RECEIVEES OF STOLEN GOODS CONVICTED.

Nov. 18.—The Court met at an early hour, when the trial of Samuel Sprince, charged with receiving a large quantity of silks, which were the proceeds of a burglary on the store of Solomon Straus, was resumed. Counsel for the defence relied upon the evidence of officers Slowey and McCord for the acquittal of the accused, they having testified that they called upon Sprince and sought his aid in procuring the stolen property. The defendant went with them to the house where the goods were deposited, and thus the detective officers succeeded in recovering the most of the property. After the absence of an hour the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty" against the accused. The City Judge permitted the defendant to go on bail, believing that the evidence was not positive enough to have warranted the jury in convicting him. It is understood that counsel for the defendant will move for a new trial next week.

Robert Lees, a resident of Brooklyn, was placed at the bar, charged with receiving two bales of yarn, werth \$50, stolen by John Brandon, a porter in the store of Stebblins, Hoyt & Co., No. 152 Chambers street. It appeared that Brandon met Lees on one occasion at a junk shop, and stated to him that he would give him more for rubbish (which he was permitted by his employers to dispose of) than he received at the junk establishment. Subsequently Loos went to Stebbins, Hoyt & Co., store and conveyed the rubbish to Brooklyn from time to time, and was so audactous that he occasionally took bundles of yarn, against the remonstrances, however, of Brandon. But Lees, intally succeeded in persuading Brandon to steal the yarn, which was the subject of the indictment. The jury convicted the receiver, and Judge Russell postponed the sentence, in order to afford him an opportunity to submit affidavits showing his previous character.

Horace Cooley, a respectable looking man, was put on trial in the afternoon, also charged with receiving stolen goods. It was alleged that in RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS CONVICTED.

company.

It now being four o'clock, the Court adjourned till tom o'clock to morrow (Saturday) morning, when the case will be finished.

Important Ejectment Suit for Old Indian

Property at Buffalo.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

Nov. 18.—William Snelling, Edward B. Olcott and others.— This is an action of ejectment brought to test the title to a valuable lot of real estate situated on Buffalo creek, on which there are at present the government lighthouse, a grain elevator, and machinery in the occupation of the defendants. The suit was commenced in the Northern District of this State, but by consent of both parties it

venerable Indian of 103 years of age will be called to the witness stand.

There is a great array of counsel on both sides, the majority being members of the Buffalo bar.

For plaintiff—John L. Talcot, of Buffalo; Francis B. Cutting, Seward, Blatchford and Griswold, and Charles O'Conor.

For defendant—Henry W. Rogers, John Ganson, Dennis Brown and Joshua L. Brown, all of Buffalo.

The cause is likely to occupy some time.

Charge of Shooting on the High Seas.
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before R. E. Stillwell, Esq.

Nov. 18—The United States vs. James Jasper.—The de fendant was a colored man, who had been cook and stew

ard on board of the American bark Fanny, on her late voyage from this port to Cuba and back. He was brought before the Commissioner for examination on a charge of having made an assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit:

before the Commissioner for examination on a charge of having made an assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit: a loaded pistol—upon one Frank Green, the second mate, while on the high seas.

Mr. Leopold C. Newmann, the Prosecuting Attorney for he government, examined the captain, mate and several seamen, and elicited in substance the following facts—That on the 30th of October, when the vessel was on the high seas, off the Florida coast, and some eight days journey from Cuba, the prisoner came on the deck of the vessel and made a complaint to the captain that some one had struck him with a billet of wood. The captain promised to investigate the matter, and as the prisoner turned to go back, he saw the second mate, who he thought had committed the offence, coming out of the galley, when he drew a six barrelled pistol and fired at him three times in succession, barely missing him. The officer then soized an axo and attacked the prisoner; and, with the assistance of the mate, put him in irons, and so brought him home.

Mr. C. Spencer, for the defence, offered to palliate the offence by showing that the captain had threatened and attempted to sell the defendant into slavery while in Caba, and that this might be one of a series of circumstances which would show justification. This testimony being objected to by Mr. Newmann, it was ruled out, and the defendant was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.